

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: March 29, 1950

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO

ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY

SUBJECT: CHINESE WORKERS MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
(Bufile 100-365000)ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-24-88 BY [REDACTED]

Rebulet dated November 9, 1949, Bulet dated March 8, 1950, Mylet dated March 15, 1950, and Mylet dated March 16, 1950.

Referenced Bulet dated November 9, 1949 transmitted a booklet reportedly published by the Chinese Workers Mutual Aid Association at 737½ Clay Street, San Francisco, California, commemorating the victory of the Chinese liberation armies of China. Also transmitted was a leaflet supposedly containing 15 names of Chinese Communists. The Bureau will recall Mylet of March 15, 1950, which pointed out that [REDACTED] a part-time Chinese translator of this office, had advised that she has lost the leaflet containing the 15 names of Chinese Communists.

With respect to the booklet published by the Chinese Workers Mutual Aid Association, [REDACTED] has translated it as follows:

Front Cover, Handwritten - Mr. HUI YU CHU (Mandarin) or
Mr. YUE LAU CHUE (Cantonese)

Title Working Together

Top of Page - Publisher and address

Special Issue congratulating the Chinese people on achieving their freedom.

Vol. 25, August, 1949

Caption under picture - "Our Leader MAO Commands Us To Advance."

Pictures on two covers:

1. The "Army of Liberation" basketball team.
2. "Army of Liberation" group singing.
3. Chatting during free time.

Back cover:

4. Soldiers and people working together.
6. "Army of Liberation" discussion class.
7. Helping the farmers with the harvest.
8. Street fighting.
9. Meeting for farmers to state their complaints.

Wall hangings - "We will avenge the injustices of 1000 years and might right the wrongs of 10,000 years."

11. Wall newspapers.

6 pages of congratulatory messages printed in red characters:

100-21206

CC: San Francisco (100-15018) (Enc. REGISTERED MAIL)

RECORDED - 42

INDEXED - 130

8 1950

Let to SF.
to re-open + submit
summary report
8/3/50
100-197835-14
365000
b7c
1338

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RE: CHINESE WORKERS MUTUAL AID
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1. Congratulations on the liberation of the people and the new life of the nation.
Names ~~CHIEN FU~~ (Mandarin) ~~KIN FOO~~ (Cantonese)
~~YANG SHEN~~ (Mandarin) ~~YEUNG SHAM~~ (Cantonese)
2. The sky is bright; rise and unite in building a new China.
San Francisco branch of Chinese-in-America Republican Peace League.
3. Let's build a new Republic of China.
~~LI YING MIN~~ (Mandarin) ~~LEI YING MAN~~ (Cantonese)
~~LIANG TSAI YEN~~ (Mandarin) ~~LEUNG TSOI NGAN~~ (Cantonese)
4. Protect China's territory; free all the nation's people.
Overseas Chinese Republican Youth Organization.
5. Let's give to the expenses, culture and effort needed to establish the new republic.
~~HU NAI HSIUNG~~ (Mandarin) ~~WU NAH HUNG~~ (Cantonese)
~~LIAO TING~~ (Mandarin) ~~LIU TING~~ (Cantonese)
6. Take the flag of the "Army of Liberation" down into South China.
~~WANG YUNG PISAN~~ (Mandarin) ~~WONG WING TSAAN~~ (Cantonese)
~~TAN PAO~~ (Mandarin) ~~TAAM PO~~ (Cantonese)
7. The new democratic China must emphasize class equality.
~~CHUNG WAN~~ (Mandarin) ~~CHUNG NAAM~~ (Cantonese)
~~WEI MING~~ (Mandarin) ~~NGAI MING~~ (Cantonese)
8. May the people win out.
~~TSAN TCHIAI~~ (Mandarin) ~~TSOI YAT KAI~~ (Cantonese)
9. Break CHIANG's government to bits; set liberty free.
~~CHU YEN~~ (Mandarin) ~~CHUE YIM~~ (Cantonese)
10. Congratulations to China's people on their freedom.
~~FEANG SHANG CHIA~~ (Mandarin) ~~FONG SHEUNG KA~~ (Cantonese)
~~CHOU SHIH~~ (Mandarin) ~~CHAU SHEK~~ (Cantonese)
11. Dig up CHIANG's roots and set the nation free.
~~LI CHUNG TANG~~ (Mandarin) ~~LEI SHUNG TONG~~ (Cantonese)
12. Exert yourselves to establish the new democratic China.
~~YU TAI MING~~ (Mandarin) ~~YUE TAAT SING~~ (Cantonese)
~~LIU YING KAN~~ ~~LAU YING HIN~~ (Cantonese)
13. The mouthpiece of those who love and protect us will go on publishing literature which encourages co-operation.
~~CHI TZU YANG~~ (Mandarin) ~~KAI TSZ YEUNG~~ (Cantonese)
~~YU CHING~~ (Mandarin) ~~YUE KING~~ (Cantonese)

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14. Fight hard for the new democratic China which opposes imperialism and feudalism.
~~TSAI HSIEN CHIAO (Mandarin)~~ ~~TSOI YIN KAU (Cantonese)~~
~~FANG SHUI JU (Mandarin)~~ ~~FONG SUI YUE (Cantonese)~~
15. Daybreak in the North shows the people in the south hope of achieving the things they are eagerly looking for.
~~HUN FA (Mandarin)~~ ~~WU FAAT (Cantonese)~~
16. True peace is what the people want.
~~LIU CHIAI HSIU (Mandarin)~~ ~~LAU KAAT SAU (Cantonese)~~
17. The power of feudalism will never again be able to assert itself; the strength of the people will develop rapidly.
~~LO WEI (Mandarin)~~ ~~LOK WAI (Cantonese)~~
~~LI CHO (Mandarin)~~ ~~LEI CHEUK (Cantonese)~~
18. The people have an unexpected deliverer.
~~WANG PEI TUAN (Mandarin)~~ ~~WONG PAK YUEN (Cantonese)~~
~~TANG HSIN PIAO (Mandarin)~~ ~~TONG SAN PIU (Cantonese)~~
19. Oppose imperialism; oppose feudalism; save China; save the people.
~~TAN SUN KUANG (Mandarin)~~ ~~FAAN SUEN KWONG (Cantonese)~~
20. Take part in the march to freedom; break away from the shackles of slavery.
~~WANG HSIA LI (Mandarin)~~ ~~WONG HA LEI (Cantonese)~~
~~WEN HAI (Mandarin)~~ ~~WAN HOI (Cantonese)~~
21. 10,000 years of freedom for China.
~~LIU CHUNG MING (Mandarin)~~ ~~LIU CHUNG MING (Cantonese)~~
22. Destroy the British warships on the YANGTZE; show them that our people mean business.
~~YUAN HUNG (Mandarin)~~ ~~YUEN HUNG (Cantonese)~~
23. Those who fleece the masses lament the passing of Confucianism and the SUNG dynasty; but for the salvation of our people we depend up the red MAO.

Greetings from the Red Masses.

24. May all the overseas Chinese unite together.

Greetings from all members of the China weekly.

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List of officers of this organization, 12th term.

<u>Office</u>	<u>Mandarin</u>	<u>Cantonese</u>
Chairman	YANG SHEN	YEUNG SHAM
Vice-Chairman	FANG CHIA-CHANG	FONG YEA-SHEUNG
Secretary	LIN CHIEN-FU	IAM KIN-FOO
Recorder	LUI CHUNG-TAN	LUEN CHUNG-TAAM
Treasurer	TANG HSIN-PIAO	TONG SAM-PIU
Education and		
Publicity Chairman	LIANG CHU-FAN	LEUNG CHOH-TAAN
Organization Chairman	LI SHENG-KANG	LEI CHENG-TONG
Exhibition Chairman	CHUNG HO-MING	CHUE CHEUK-MING
Administration Officer	CHANG AI-YUN	CHEUNG OI-TAN
Congratulatory Messages	YUEN TAI-MING	YUE TAAT-MING
Administration of		
Officials, Waiting		
Appointment Officer	FAN SUN-KUANG	FAAN SUEN-KWONG
Chinese Literature	LIANG HSI-TIEN	LEUNG SEK-TIN
Inspection Officers	LIAO TING	LIU TING
	YUAN HUNG	YUEN HUNG
	WANG HSIA-LI	WONG HA-LEI
Examiners of Officials		
Waiting Appointment	CHOU SHIH	CHAU SHEK
	HU SHENG	WOO SHAANG

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The Peoples of the World are Seeking for Peace. By CHANG AI-YUN. All people of forty or fifty years or older will recall America's participation in the first world war and how their political leaders constantly sounded the slogans, "Fight to save the world for democracy," and "This is the war to end all war." Then after 25 years, when the second world war broke out, they were still using democracy as their battle cry in their fight against Fascism. Actually, when Japan had seized only the three eastern provinces of China, the League of Nations stood by with folded hands. Then when Japan began making further advances, America and England said they must oppose Russia and Communism and help strengthen Germany for that fight. Otherwise how could HITLER have carried out their defense, let alone their invasion of Russia? Now less than five years after World War II they are again making war preparations. America's military budget for this year is \$20,000,000 which means that already the prospects for the future are not bright and prices have fallen very little. Bread is still 20¢ a loaf and they want to raise rents even higher. The big capitalists make money from war. The profit from war industries during the last war amounted to \$52,000,000.

After the war America applied the Marshall Plan in Europe, helping those countries economically that they might become politically strong and self-sufficient. But in eastern Europe, in Poland, Bulgaria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia if there had been no Marshall Plan, the nations would have become strong and prosperous, the people self-reliant and progressive. From another angle, suppressing the people: 1. from within is like trying to enforce discipline in a party jail, controlling thought and speech, and is actually ? a form of slave labor; 2. From without it is like sending soldiers into Greece to kill their loyal patriots, like ending strikes in France, like interfering in the Italian elections, like helping the French to suppress the Indo-China revolution, helping the Dutch to put down the Indonesian nationalist movement, and helping CHIANG KAI-SHEK suppress the Chinese people's drive for freedom. All of this oppression of peoples will inevitably bring us to a third world war, and this time it will involve the whole world.

At heart, tho, men hate war. In March the Protestant Churches of America held a conference in Cleveland ? representing 35,000,000 people. They opposed the foreign policy of the American government including the North Atlantic Pact. The

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Roman Catholic Church has not taken any stand as yet.

On April 5, 1949, twelve nations signed the North Atlantic Pact - U.S., England, Canada, France, Italy, Belgium, Portugal, Netherlands, Norway, Denmark, ?, and Iceland. The international situation seems to be growing more serious and war is something which could be easily touched off. Therefore they formed this pact which obligates all of the signers to come to the aid of any of the others in case of any invasion, attack by planes or sinking of ships.

Therefore men and women leaders throughout America are feeling the troubles of the world and trying meet the needs. Seeing the close possibility of war they endorse TRUMAN's national conference with over 300 men - 23 Protestant ministers and divinity students, representatives of the A.F.L. and C.I.O., 16 leaders of the Railroad Workers' Union; 267 leaders of the N. Y. working men. They all agreed that the North Atlantic Pact is not for mutual defense but is actually a continuation of the cold war, and that the U.S. and the nations of Europe are all preparing for war. Therefore they begged the national council to oppose the pact. TRUMAN immediately conferred with STALIN. Then a stand against the pact was taken, through the labor unions. Most influential in this was the Longshoreman's Union of the C.I.G. and the Warehouse Union which had agreed together to vote against the pact. The first section of the C.I.G. Meat Packers' Union announced that this pact was a military alliance. In Washington two A.F.L. woodcutter's unions declared themselves to be opposed to war. And in some places the Armaments Unions have urged TRUMAN to get on good terms with STALIN. Also the Printer's, Miner's, Steelworkers', Railroad Worker's, Ore-?, Electrical Worker's, Bus Driver's, and other unions have united in requesting TRUMAN to make peace with Russia.

The New York Women's League for World Peace has written articles for the N.Y. papers opposing the North Atlantic Pact and advocating world disarmament. The people of New York have held demonstrations showing their opposition to war and have several times run into trouble with the police. At the end of April WALLACE, the leader of the Independent Progressive Party, went about the country with three famous politicians from England,

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France and Italy seeking to promote world peace. The same month a 3-day world peace conference was held in Paris, with men and women representatives from 53 countries. There were representatives there from Communist China, Free Greece, Indonesia, Indo-China and revolutionary Spain. They represented all races, religions and types of political belief. They were the representatives of 50,000,000,080,000,000 people, proving that mankind is a peace-loving creature.

This world does crave peace but America, in a time of peace, is training soldiers and registering her young men, altho when questioned she says she has no thought of going to war. If only she would take warning and give up these preparations and burn up the soldiers' registration cards.

Pages 5-8

Welcoming the Free and Independent Democratic New China. By
CHIEN FU.

When the Communist Army swept bag and baggage down the Yangtse River to the south, like leaves blown by the fall winds, Nanking was seen to be a city whose opposition government was in the hands of men who could not resist the engulfing tide. The day is not far distant when our whole nation will be set free. This new movement has really roused and energized the people.

The Chinese people have endured terrible hardships and sufferings ever since the Opium War.

A hundred years ago foreign imperialism began its invasion and oppression of China. Several decades ago, under the feudal system, the militarists treated the people cruelly. A little over 20 years ago the revolutionary Nationalist Party came in killing and persecuting people, until the people had nothing to live on, villages were destroyed, business was practically ruined and the population cut down in numbers. In our recollection it has all been hardship and sorrow and the path of the republican revolution is marked with blood-stains.

The Chinese Republican government, up to the present time, has been just like that hastily established at the beginning, the

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result of the sudden revolt of the people against the long-established feudalism with its oppressions. If we had not had the ? revolution and the revolutionary patriots' continued enthusiasm, we would not have had the "May 4th?" uprising, nor the "May 30th?" revolt, nor the experiences of 1925-27 when the revolutionists released a stream of pent-up (antagonisms). We would not have had the endless stream of ? revolutionary soldiers, nor a group of loyal and able patriots. The hastily set-up government of Republican China today cannot stand. If the Chinese people were seeking only to free themselves from the feudal system's abuses and not to establish a classless society — The Chinese Communists and MAO TSE TUNG teach a classless society and all men helping each other — then we would surely have had enough of revolution and uprisings. But today the Communist Army brings glorious victory, greater than can even be imagined.

History tells us that the weakness of the ? revolution is that under the leadership of the wealthy class it stops halfway and so the effort is wasted. The cause of failure in 1925-27 was that CHIANG KAI-SHEK sold the revolution into the hands of the imperialists, into the control of the big capitalists. This is the terrible crime of which he is guilty. Therefore we can understand very clearly the weakness of the capitalists, their willingness to co-operate, and their inability to carry on a strong fight against a political condition, either internal or external, for we have seen several times what happened when a democratic revolution came under capitalist influence! We do not want to be overcome by this weakness again. We will not ride again in the first car, which was overturned in its tracks. The leaders of the present Chinese democratic revolution have shown that they do not follow the same methods as those in the past and will not give us the old corruption, and are not so weak that they can be influenced by the capitalists. They can give us the new class and the new strength that we need—that is the new classless society and its political party. This political party is the only one that can point out clearly that China is half foreign colonies, half feudalistic. It is only party that can clearly define the democratic doctrine which will oppose imperialism and feudalism. It is also the only party that can lead the workers and farmers to join with the revolutionists in this floodtide of revolt against imperialism and feudalism.

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Some may ask how the Chinese democratic revolution was so quickly accomplished, and how the fight to free the Chinese people has had such great and brilliant success. The truth is that it is the result of a long struggle and self-sacrifice by the people of China, and the achievement of a classless society is the result of MAO TSE-TUNG's strong, intelligent leadership. Those people whose thinking is confused and who disregard the rights of the people point out that the success of the revolution is due not to the strength of the Chinese people and the Chinese Communist Party but to the vacillation, impotence and corruption of CHIANG KAI-SHEK's government. Whatever their actual objectives, these people only defame and slander the Chinese revolution.

Now while the liberation of the people is penetrating into all parts of China we must not be proud and self-satisfied nor forget the people whose hard work paved the way, nor be cowed by the malicious and satirical words of the enemy, nor allow ourselves to be weakened by those who are sympathetic but have no definite plan for action.

The revolution has a long road ahead, a big job and a success is a long way off. We must sound a clear warning; we must remember the tragic lessons of several earlier unsuccessful revolutions. We must keep humble, watchful and willing to suffer for our cause. We must severely thwart all CHIANG's and LI's crafty schemes for peace, completely destroy all the enemy's wicked plans and thoroughly carry out MAO TSE-TUNG's truly humanitarian 8-point peace plan:

1. War criminals must be punished.
2. The responsibility for the Civil War must be clearly designated.
3. The false constitution and legislation must be discarded.
4. All reactionary troops must be completely reorganized according to democratic principles.
5. All officials' property must be confiscated.
6. Traitorous treaties must be abolished.
7. The land system must be reorganized.
8. A united democratic government must be set up.

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The strength of the obstinate reactionaries must be destroyed; the Chinese democratic revolution — opposing imperialism, feudalism and a wealthy class of officials — must complete its advance. Only in this way can we destroy the strength of the reactionary elements. The revolution cannot be destroyed.

Today, while we hope for victory throughout the whole country and dawn has already broken in the eastern part, the government of corrupt reactionary faction is almost destroyed and its corpse about to be thrown out beside the road, and the new China is being born! The people's banner of freedom beckons and calls to us fellow-countrymen. We must understand clearly that MAO TSE-TUNG is representative of the great Chinese Communist Party is leader of the Chinese democratic revolution and that he calls to all of us — to all democratic party members and all revolutionaries, to meet at a conference to organize the new united government, without any reactionaries taking part, to end the war, to restore peace and to rebuild production and industry. He will make our nation strong and prosperous that the people may have a free and happy life forever.

We have a bright and beautiful prospect lying in the distance, which we can attain by exerting ourselves once more, by learning our lessons from the past in order to increase our understanding, to make known the strength of the people, to unite our entire population, to retrieve our unfortunate nation from the reactionaries, to help the downtrodden people to progress and renew their former strength. This is the liberation of our country, the new, free, democratic China which we welcome.

Pages 9-10

The Liberation of our Fatherland is Our Own Liberation. By
LIANG PIN.

What does the statement "The liberation of our fatherland is our own liberation" mean? For over 100 years we have been doubly enslaved: from without, suffering the invasion of foreign imperialists; from within, being held down by a despotic dictatorship. Trade has fallen off, large villages have become bankrupt, and we have suffered calamities of all sorts. The people have lost their chance at education, their business, their homes and

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many have starved and died. Chinese living abroad can easily understand their sufferings, having themselves had to leave home and family relationships and go to foreign lands in order to make a living, where they work until their hands and feet are callused and they are the objects of injustice and ridicule.

But why did the foreign imperialists encroach upon China? Why was our country so disturbed internally that we could not earn our living? And why have our fellow countrymen had to suffer such hardships abroad? The most important reason is that our government has been so bad. During the time of the despotic emperors, we know that one man rode on the back of our whole population. The palaces, the wealthy classes, and the indolence and pleasure of the officials meant the suffering of our common people. After the emperors were thrown out, the remaining strength of the feudal system hid under the name "Republic" and continued to oppress our people and to co-operate with foreign imperialists. There is not a Chinese who will not see this clearly when we point out the acts of CHIANG during the several decades of his leadership.

The ? revolution led by ~~SUN YAT SEN~~ destroyed the oppression which the despotic emperors had practiced for thousands of years. This achievement can never be erased from the pages of China's history. What a pity that at that time there was no strong organization representing the welfare of the workers and farmers which could have given a strong central leadership. Instead, altho the new government was given the label "Republic" the power actually fell into the hands of a military group, officials and imperialistic traitors, a small minority who controlled the whole nation. And instead of changing they have grown increasingly oppressive. This has been the cause of increasing suffering on the part of the Chinese people, both at home and abroad.

But today the picture is entirely different. We have a strong forward-moving leadership, and after twenty or thirty years of vigorous, unremitting struggle we have the bud bursting into a brilliant flower. Following the success of the Army of liberation, the people themselves seized the political power. It is now quite confused and must be organized in the different localities.

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That the people should hold the power in their own hands is the very best way! That is the true meaning of the expression, "The liberation of our fatherland is our own liberation." It is good news to our nation and to all its towns and villages. It is also a cause of great encouragement and rejoicing to us.

Fellow-countrymen abroad, this is the day of China's rebirth, a time for us to rejoice and to dedicate ourselves anew to this cause!

Pages 11-13

Establishing the new China, and "Able Men-ism." By WANG
FU-SHIH.

Those who predict the early fall of the New China include Dr. HU SHIH. His theory of "Able Men-ism" which is being widely discussed at present says that the Chinese Communist Party has no able men, will not be able to handle industry and large cities and will soon fail.

Since CHIANG's gov't suffered its military defeat, the results of China's liberation have not yet been demonstrated and a 3d world war is doubtful, they have found this way of adjusting their explanation. You can't blame them for that.

Those who support "Able Men-ism" say that the Communists are from the backwoods, are countrified and have neither the ability nor the experience to govern the nation and so will certainly fail. Then they plan to return and take their place again.

When they talk this way they have precedents to bring forth, such as: in the eastern section there is a whole tribe of people who do not eat bread and butter and who are wild and uncivilized, entirely incapable of self-government. Therefore they cannot let go their control over the country, letting it become disordered and anarchistic, without them to advise and guide.

Actually if the present government of China be recognized, aside from ?, we have a number of men of equal ability with Dr.

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HU SHIH and we do not need to accept his pessimistic views.

China's men of ability are mostly specialists and do not belong to the old order. If that old order should be restored they would not go back and bury themselves in its dead system. As to the new government they have no reason to refuse positions.

This is one point. Long ago in America and recently in Russia, how did they get qualified men? Was it not by gradually training them after the gov't was established? Europeans and Americans are not so clever. Our people are not beneath them in intelligence and knowledge. Why should we distrust ourselves?

And now as to governing the large cities, it has been only 3 years since the Communists came in and we can boast of our leaders in PEIPING and in Shanghai, without a single worthless man to report. During the time that the revolutionary army was conquering the north, the cities - Wuchang, Hankow? ? and Shanghai - were subdued one at a time, so in the end did they not already have some experience in governing?

I am afraid that on the other hand, during the time that CHIANG was ruling he cut off ? ? and gold ? ?. The Communists have not taken over their accounts (?) but are establishing a really strong control over the cities, are showing the importance that they place upon labor and are calling for men to come and learn the principles of management and the technique of uprooting and replacing (the old system). They are using all the able men of the former regime and are training them in order to form a new executive staff and to have specialists for all types of production and for gov't bureaus.

Foreign reporters, in describing the entrance of the Communist Army into Nanking, said that they saw group after group of soldiers coming in weary and worn after their long trek over land and water, not stopping but happy and singing one song after another. On the road they met groups of students and workers coming out to welcome them, joining in the songs, which centered around the theme "The people forever."

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Now let us go back to that theory of "Able Men-ism." The highest guiding principle in building the new China is "Everything for the people." Are we afraid of not having enough able men to represent our people in their new era and new gov't? Are we afraid that we cannot produce enough men of ability?

We depended upon the people's strength to form the revolutionary army, to carry on guerilla warfare and to fight a regular war. Now when we depend on the people's strength in building our new gov't, we will succeed both in driving out the remains of the opposition, and also in establishing our control.

The Chinese people have abundant capabilities. The laborers have much ? creative ability. At this time we can cultivate an inexhaustible supply of able men. Those soldiers, students and workers singing in the streets of Nanking were like a tiny sample of this new era. Yes, the sons and daughters of China will display, in the beloved fatherland, incomparable creative ability. Following the brilliant 5-year Plans of Soviet Russia as an example, China will be changed from a wilderness into fertile land, from an agricultural into an industrial nation.

Pages 14-16

The Bell Has Rung for the End of the CHIANG Dynasty. By YU
LO-SAN.

As I take up my pen to write my congratulations to the Chinese army of liberation, I lose very little of my enthusiasm as I look ahead to the future activities of this army. At the same time it makes me think again of the reactionary KUOMINTANG gov't which ruled China so cruelly for the last 20 years. They made the people suffered such hardships, discarded the earlier Three People's Principles and adopted the terrifying methods of the Fascists, and drugged the people. The Kuomintang seized all control and made CHIANG emperor. But what kind of a gov't did they set up, and what contribution did they make to the people? I believe that all of us, at home and overseas, know only too well. They seized political power and carried on a dictatorship for the past 20 years resulting in the selling of official

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positions, extorting of illegal taxes, many petty taxes, oppressing the people and exacting their money. They did not set up any national defense but tempted other powers to encroach upon and swallow up our territory. Soon after this Japan became bold enough to invade China in a long-drawn-out 8-year war extending throughout the whole of China. The sufferings of the people were due to this invasion and also to the policy of the KUOMINTANG. If only the Kuomintang had permitted other parties and had had instead of a one-party govt, a true democracy, how could the Japanese have made their invasion? Again, from the angle of the people's power the Kuomintang was visionary, wishing to establish CHIANG's regime permanently, using HITLER's Fascist methods to drug the people, and with overbearing words, establishing a dictatorship instead of a democracy, constant upheaval instead of peace, sidestepping their duty. The people did not have the least bit of power. All freedom of speech, writing, holding meetings, forming societies, thought and ever personal freedom was taken away from them. Alas! The CHIANG dynasty, like CHIN SHIH HUANG, "burnt the books and buried the scholars alive." The Republic of China has left countless evils behind it. Last of all, in regard to the people's making a living, for the past more than 20 years there has been no production to speak of for all profit has gone to the big landowners and capitalists and to the big four - CHIANG, SOONG, KUNG and CHEN. Not only this, but they seize all they can from the people whose standard of living is going constantly lower, great numbers of them dying from starvation. Do the officials care about the condition of the people? No. Being well off themselves, with abundance of food and clothing, they do not care about the people who have nothing and who cannot support their parents, wives and children under such an unjust system. One could shed tears by the handful over the sufferings of the people under CHIANG. It was because of this attitude of unconcern for the people's life or troubles on the part of the Kuomintang that the Civil War began, and the Communist Party with many other important men formed an opposition party to rescue the nation from its position of danger and suffering. When this party came forward to lead the people and to attack the officials and capitalists, the revolution began. An

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increasing number of men, great and small, flocked to the Communist ranks, to fight for freedom and food to eat. CHIANG's army, Chafing under oppression and not wanting a civil war, threw down their weapons and joined the Communist ranks to help make them victorious. So the people's army of liberation grew stronger daily, sweeping down from the northeast into Peiping, the Yangtse, Nanking, and to Shanghai, being enthusiastically welcomed by the people everywhere, and so winning an outstanding victory. The reason for their victory lies in the following: "Good citizens are always successful, but rebellious people must fail."

Today, as we are celebrating the victory of the army of liberation, we are happy and full of rejoicing. Apart from praising the warriors who have fought so valiantly, we must not be proud but take up the responsibility of carrying out the principles of the new democracy with firm purpose and true understanding. The objective of the revolution is complete victory, first the freedom and happiness of all the people of China, then to fight for world wide revolution, helping each other to attain that ultimate victory.

We must establish a united democratic gov't and society so that we will have a democratic, free, prosperous, independent New China. This is the real meaning of our victory celebration.

Fellow-fighters in the struggle for democracy, the bell has rung on CHIANG's dictatorial and corrupt gov't. A one-party gov't must fall. The dark storm of the cruel civil war will be quickly dispelled by the songs of victory of the army of liberation. The light of a united people will show the way to the New China.

Pages 17-19

Provisional Constitution of Communist China, 8 sections.

The Army of liberation announces:

The Kuomintang has already refused to accept peace terms, holding tenaciously to its criminal fight against the nation and against mankind. The whole nation hopes that the Communist Army will

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very soon destroy the Kumintang. We have already commanded the Communist Army to push vigorously ahead, to destroy all who dare to fight with the opposing Nationalist forces, to arrest all those guilty of war crime, to set free our people, to protect the territorial sovereignty of China, free and complete. What the whole nation is longing for is true peace and a united democracy. What the Communist Army hopes to achieve is co-operation between all classes of society. Therefore we are announcing our 8-point provisional constitution that the whole nation may unitedly observe it.

1. To protect the people's life and property. All classes of people, regardless of rank, religion or occupation, are to be organized and to adopt the policy of co-operation with the Communist army. If opposition or any other destructive activity occurs, the instigators will be very severely dealt with.
2. To protect the people's business and agriculture. All privately-owned factories, shops, banks, granaries, ships, wharves, farmlands, grazing lands, etc. shall not be seized but protected. All manufacturers and merchants are urged to carry on their business as before.
3. To seize the property of the official class. Any factories, stores, banks, granaries, ships, wharves, railroads, post offices, telegraph, electric lights, telephones, water systems, farmlands or grazing lands, etc. Controlled by officials of the Nationalist gov't shall be taken over by the Communist gov't. If among these there is any privately-owned business or property, it will be left in the hands of the owners. Before the Communist gov't takes over these businesses, the employees shall continue working as before, protecting the funds, machinery, charts, records, and accounts, while waiting to have them taken over. Those who protect these properties will be rewarded; sabotage will be punished. Those who wish to keep on with their work after the Communists take over, will be permitted to do so and not turned out without work.

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4. To protect all public and private schools, hospitals, cultural and educational institutions, athletic grounds, and all other enterprises which promote public welfare. All who work in these institutions should continue there, as they will be protected, not punished.
5. Aside from the worst war criminals and those who remain obdurate, Nationalist gov't officials in the central, provincial, city or district gov't, gov't representatives, legal advisors, council members, police, and village guards, all who have not actually fought against the Communists or plotted to defeat us, will not be taken prisoner by the Army of liberation, nor will they be followed up and arrested, nor insulted. After a reprimand they will be assigned duties. If they obey the democratic gov't's orders, faithfully care for the institutions, property and records, and wait patiently until their cases are handled, and do not oppose our gov't in any way, they will be selected for appointment under the people's gov't. But if there is any destruction, stealing, malpractices, taking of public funds, property or records, or refusal to hand over goods, the guilty persons will be dealt with very severely.
6. With the objective of carefully protecting cities and villages and of developing a close organization, all scattered soldiers should report to the Communist army headquarters in their locality. Those who give themselves up voluntarily and surrender their arms, will not be investigated. Those who resist, refuse to surrender, or hide weapons will be followed up and arrested. Those who hide away will certainly receive their deserved punishment.
7. The feudalistic land system existing in the country villages is not right and should be destroyed. But to change a system like this there must be preparation and a gradual process. First of all the rent and interest on a given piece of land must be decreased, then it can be divided up. It will also be necessary for the Communist soldiers to come in and work with the farmers for a suitable length of time before the solution

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- of the land problem can be discussed. The farmers should unite to work together with the soldiers on this first phase of the reform. At the same time they should work hard at their own standard of living rather than to let it decline, and also provide sufficient food for the cities and towns. The problem of the houses and land of city people cannot be handled in the same way as that of the farm villages.
8. To protect the life and property of overseas Chinese. All Chinese abroad must obey the commands of the Communist gov't. We cannot have any opposition to the Chinese people or the Communist gov't. We must not harbor any war criminals, otherwise we will have to have a Communist dictatorship.

The Communist Army discipline is very strict. In public buying or selling they are not permitted to cheat the people of a fraction of a cent. We hope that the whole Chinese nation will live at peace and be prosperous, not easily believing idle rumors and being upset by them.

This is an important announcement from:

MAO TSE-TUNG, Chairman of Chinese Communist Army Council.

✓ ~~CHU XIE~~, Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Communist Army.
April 25, 1949.

Page 20

Congratulations on the Victory of the Army of Liberation.

Editor's Note: When the Communist Army crossed the Yangtse and liberated Nanking, in a short hurried three days' time, the commander of the "ationalist forces gave the order to destroy the city. In a very short time the liberation of the whole country will be announced. What joy and encouragement that is! Four groups — our own organization, * The Chinese-In-America Peace and Democracy League, Overseas Chinese Democratic Youth Society and the Ching-Chi Literary Society — united in sending the following telegram on April 25th congratulating the Communist Army:

* Literal translations; English names may be different.

Letter to DIRECTOR, FBI,

RE: CHINESE WORKERS MUTUAL AID
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MAO TSE-TUNG, Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party,
CHU TE, Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Communist Army,
and all other military leaders. The Kuomintang refused peace
proposals, so our brave Chinese soldiers crossed the river in
one day and took Nanking in three days. The dawn is not far
distant in South China, when the whole nation will be united.
Your colleagues abroad, hearing these reports, cannot help
rejoicing. We are sending this telegram to express both our
congratulations and our encouragement.

As to the future, in rebuilding the war-devastated areas, in
dealing with war guilt, in establishing the government and carrying
out the new principles, you must depend upon the ? to lead
the people and you must set yourselves to work hard. We will
do all we can to help financially.

Secondly—English battleships firing (?) on the north shore
of the Yangtse, at just the time that the Communist troops
were crossing, not only hindered the advance of the army but
trespassed against our territorial integrity. When we heard
that report we were terribly angry! Fortunately our troops
were strong and able to resist them. We will send them a
telegram demanding reparations for the damage. We promise
to stand behind you.

April 25th

California Chinese Labor Union

Chinese-In-America Peace and Democracy League, San
Francisco Branch

Overseas Chinese Democratic Youth Society.

San Francisco Branch of Ching-Chi Literary Society.

Page 21

Overseas Chinese Praise the Attack on the British Warships.

The brave soldiers of the Chinese Communist Army, at midnight,
April 20th, crossed the Yangtse and within three days had liberated
Nanking—the very center of the Kuomintang for 22 years.

This is now an important historical date and is almost the end
of the war (?).

Letter to DIRECTOR, FBI

RE: CHINESE WORKERS MUTUAL AID
ASSOCIATION

The news of victories encourages us very much and we realize that the day is not far off when our whole nation will be liberated. We have unlimited respect for our brave fighting men; we have great sympathy for our fellow-countrymen south of the Yangtse who are waiting to be freed from the "5th degree of hell" in which they are living. But for the opposition gov't, which reeks of bloodshed, we can only grind our teeth in bitter hatred. " ? ", there is a landslide, yet do you still say 'The Communists are rebels'? You endure oppression and are not worthy of the coming in of the army of liberation!" And in regard to the Communist attack on the British warships which were trespassing in our territory, we heartily applaud and praise the action: "The Chinese people have suffered under the oppression of the British imperialists for more than 100 years. Today things are changed, the Chinese people have new life and are giving vent to their feelings. The whole British fleet must slink away before the strength of the our Communist Army." This is just one expression of the happy and sympathetic interest of the overseas Chinese in which is going on in their homeland.

Page 21

Opposing the CHOU I-TE (?) Bill.

Since the CHOU I-TE (?) Bill came up in Congress, the overseas Chinese have been very indignant. The Chinese organizations in the different cities have sent many telegrams of protest to Congress. They also raised money to send representatives to Washington to beg for the repeal of the section which is unfavorable to the Chinese.

Our organization recognizes that this bill does attack the rights of the wives and children of the Chinese. Therefore within two days we sent a special delivery (?) letter addressed to 96 members of Congress asking them to change the bill. The text of our message follows:

"The House of Representatives passed Bill No. 199. Article III of this bill affects the right of Chinese wives and children to enter the U.S. This bill has already been sent to the Senate

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for consideration. On Aug. 9, 1946 the 79th Congress passed a bill permitting wives and children of Chinese men living in the U. S. to come in in addition to the regular quota. Now we are very much afraid that this new bill nullifies that passed by the 79th Congress. Look at the text of the bill passed by the 79th Congress, as quoted below:

'There are many Chinese men living in the U.S. who have married girls living in China. If these wives must be included in the quota of 105 permitted to enter, they will not be able to get passports unless they wait a long time. Actually these wives will have no hope of joining their husbands, because when transportation becomes normal, people will crowd to get in on the regular quota. It is not right that these Chinese wives should not be permitted, like other foreign wives, to come in unlimited by quota regulations and to have the opportunity of becoming citizens.'

"Therefore we beg you to help us and to change this bill, to prevent the suffering which would fall on our people if the husbands have to be separated from their families permanently."

Page 23

Recent News of the Communist Army of SZ-YAP. *

Sz-Yap men who have taken up arms and joined the Communist Army number 5000.

Dispatch from TOI-SHAN, April 16th: The men of Sz-Yap have taken up arms just at the time that the Communist Army is moving south. In the last two months people have been startled by the speed with which it has advanced. After fighting started at Tsang-Sheng on March 9th soldiers began rising up to openly join the Communists all around Hoi-Sheng and took over many places, so that the situation changed daily.

The month before last they joined forces to attack the Tsang-Sheng force.

* Translator's Note: Sz-Yap is a district in Kwangtung Province.

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RE: CHINESE WORKERS MUTUAL AID
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They had already sent their main force against San-Wooi and had taken Loi-So, Tai-(Nap or Lau) and Naam-Woo. One company reached the outskirts of San-Hok, entered Hok-Shaan City, Chi-Shaan, Woh-Kuk and Lung-Shaan, their troops occupying the territory around Hok-Naam. They are threatening Kong-Moon and Taan-Shui-Hau, the very heart of Sz-Yap's communications, and want to close off the road between them. The buses stopped running on this road on April 4th.

At present 40 per cent of Hoi-Ping has been taken over by the Communists, one half of Hok-Shaan, and Kam-Kong and Sha-Ping have also been threatened. In fact Kam-Kong has already suffered one attack. Kong-Moon is now being threatened. The Communists have concentrated more than 3000 men south of Hok-Shaan and just inside the borders of San-Wooi. Sz-Yap is heavily guarding Kong-Moon, which is the nerve-center of its communications and is important to all the cities along the West River. For these reasons it is a strategic point in the war.

The Communist forces at Yan-Ping have already chosen one group of soldiers to march on San-Hok, but the Communists are making such rapid progress from within the enemy's borders, that their strength is growing daily. Long-Tai, Tai-Tin, and Sha-Woo are held by the Communists. The Nationalist army's communications and telegraph lines throughout the district have been destroyed by the Communists and all the defending forces in the Sz-Yap area have surrendered their arms to the Communists.

In Toi-Shan the Communist forces are divided between the 3rd, 8th and 9th sections.

The 3d section includes: To-Huk, Tau-Shaan, Chung-Lau, all Communist occupied.

The 8th section is at Tan-Chaai.

And the 10th section covers: Siu-Kong, Na-Foo and Sam-Tseng all Communist occupied.

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The local Communist headquarters are at Taai-Lung-Tung.

Recently the "Guards" and the "Toi-Shan Guards" have been going to these three sections provoking attacks but have been beaten by the Communist and had no road by which to retreat. The Communists have seized arms and have defeated and scattered the guerillas, inflicting such a heavy defeat that they could not recover.

(Trans. Note - the rest of this section through Page 29 tells of the progress of the Communist Army in different parts of Sz-Yap. I will translate the headings and can translate in full any paragraphs of interest to the Bureau).

Page 25

The Communists Free Tai-Lung and Kau-Keng.

Page 27

The Toi-Shan, Hoi-Ping and Chik-Ham Communists Liberate Noh-Ling, Sha-Iaan and Tan-Chaai.

Page 27 (bottom of page)

The Communists Free Saam-Hap Markettown.

Page 28

The Communists at Chik-Ham warn the village officers not to raise troops or to collect taxes.

Page 28

The Communists from Toi-Shan and Hoi-Ping open up Chik-Shui and Cheung-Tong.

Page 29

Toi-Shan sets up its Communist Government.

Page 29 (bottom of page)

Acknowledgement of Contributions. Since this organization moved to another address we have continued to received generous contributions from organizations and individuals, benevolently supporting this philanthropic movement. How can we adequately express our gratitude? By way of thanks, we will carefully list the names of all donors with the amounts of their contributions!

Letter to DIRECTOR, FBI

RE: CHINESE WORKERS MUTUAL AID
ASSOCIATION

<u>Name</u>	<u>Amount of Contribution</u>
<u>Mandarin</u>	
LI SHUNG TANG	\$40.00
YANG SHEN	20.00
YUAN HUNG	20.00
WANG HSUN HAI (?)	20.00
FANG HSI	20.00
FANG CHIA CHANG	10.00
FAN SUN KUANG	10.00
LIU CHIA HSIU	10.00
WU PEI	10.00
WANG HSIEN	9.00
FANG CHIH HSIEN	5.00
CHIANG LUNG TAO	5.00
OU KANG HING	5.00
HUNG	5.00
FOO PI YUNG	5.00
LIU YU	5.00
LIU YUAN CHUEH	5.00
Oakland United Stores	25.00
LIANG HUI TAN	20.00
TANG HSI PIAO	20.00
LIANG HING	20.00
LI YUE	12.00
WANG HUNG TSAN	10.00
CHEN HSI	10.00
LIU CHIEN FU	10.00
SU CHEN	10.00
LUI CHUNG WAN	5.00
WANG HSIANG LI	5.00
WANG KUANG SHU	5.00
CHIN WAN KEN	5.00
CHOW SHIH	5.00
TSAT TSANG MING	5.00
WANG KUANG FANG	5.00
YU TA MING	5.00
FANG KUANG HSIEN	5.00
HU SHENG	5.00
CHEN SHIH	5.00
LIANG PENG LIN	4.00
LIANG LIEH MING	2.00
<u>Cantonese</u>	
LEUNG CHUNG TONG	\$40.00
YEUNG SHAM	20.00
YUEN HUNG	20.00
WONG SZ HOI	20.00
FONG SEK	20.00
FONG KAN SHUNG	10.00
FAAN YUEN KWONG	10.00
LAU KAAT SAU	10.00
NG POOI	10.00
WONG SHIN	9.00
FONG CHI SIN	5.00
KONG LUNG TO	5.00
AD PUNG HING	5.00
WOO FAAT	5.00
FOO PIT YUNG	5.00
LAM WA	5.00
LAU YUEN TSEUK	5.00
LEUNG CHOH PAAN	20.00
TONG SAN PIU	20.00
LIU KING	20.00
LEO YUEN	12.00
WONG KING TSAAN	10.00
CHAN HUI	10.00
LAM KING TOO	10.00
SO TSIN	10.00
LUE SHENG NAAM	5.00
WONG HA LEE	5.00
WONG KWAN SHUE	5.00
KAM MAAN KAN	5.00
CHAU SHEK	5.00
TSOI SONG MENG	5.00
WONG KOON PONG	5.00
YUEN TAI MING	5.00
WONG KWAN HIN	5.00
WOO SHANG	5.00
CHAN SHAP	5.00
LEUNG PING NAM	4.00
LEUNG KIT MING	2.00

Letter to DIRECTOR, FBI

RE: CHINESE WORKERS MUTUAL AID
ASSOCIATION

<u>Mandarin</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Cantonese</u>	<u>Amount of Contribution</u>
Anonymous			\$2.00
YU CHING	YUE ASING	YUE ASING	1.00
LI YAN	LET ON	LET ON	5.00
HSIAO TSU TE	SIU TSO TAK	SIU TSO TAK	5.00
LIANG HEI EH	LEUNG HIP	LEUNG HIP	5.00
FANG SHUI JU	FONG SUI KUE	FONG SUI KUE	2.00
CHEN CHANG TING	CHANG CHEUNG TING	CHANG CHEUNG TING	2.00
LIAO SHIN	LIU TSUN	LIU TSUN	1.00
JULIUS TORT (American)			1.00

Contributions to Help Print the Magazine

CHU DA YU	CHUE TAAT YAU	4.00
FAN SUN KUANG	FAAN SUN KUONG	2.00
WANG KUANG SHU	WONG KWAN SHUE	1.00
LAING CHU TAN	LEUNG CHOH TAN	2.00
Miscellaneous ?		2.00
WANG KUANG TANG	WONG KOON FONG	1.00

Page 30

Editor's Closing Remarks.

The "Working Together" Magazine has been published for many years but was discontinued after the war, because of the poverty and hardships of the people.

Now we feel that we have a responsibility at the present time, to help send forth the call to rebuild China, and have decided to revive the magazine no matter how hard conditions may be.

At the defeat of the old order, the sound of the freeing of China has reached to every individual, even to those of us who live abroad but whose hearts are in our fatherland at this time of her rebirth. Nanking is liberated, and victory throughout the whole land will come very soon. We send out this special congratulatory issue to honor the Communist Army and the people of China, on behalf of those who live far away. We are very grateful to the contributors who co-operated willingly and prepared their manuscripts promptly.

Letter to DIRECTOR, FBI

RE: CHINESE WORKERS MUTUAL AID
ASSOCIATION

We were especially moved by the reports of Sz-Yap Communist forces. They sacrificed themselves even to the giving of their lives in a whole-hearted support of the movement, that more than 90 % of farmers might be saved. And it was not only the poor and starving who fought but also the wealthy and educated and even many from honorable families gave up their lives of wealth and ease to join the soldiers. Is not this worthy of special praise?

The life of the Communist soldiers, their great devotion and courage stirs one's heart to its depths. They tell of their hatred for the wicked, tyrannical landowners and then of their help and brotherly love for the common people.

How stimulating and inspiring their songs are; how brave their fight; and how diligent their effort to learn! While under arms they plan to build up their strength in preparation for the coming of the big army. That they may help in freeing South China, then all of China!

We honor the Chinese Army of Liberation, and we congratulate the people of China on their liberation. Now that we are permitted to see such a great and glorious victory, let us fight earnestly for the building of a new democratic China!

Last few pages are just advertisements.

Enclosure to San Francisco

One booklet written in the Chinese language.

RUC.

August 3, 1950

SAC, San Francisco
Director, FBI

CHINESE WORKERS MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION
INTERNAL SECURITY - CH

Re Chicago letter to Bureau and San Francisco dated March 29, 1950.

The Bureau's files on the Chinese Workers Mutual Aid Society and the above-captioned organization have been consolidated. The correct Bureau file number to be utilized hereafter is 100-197835.

A review of the Bureau's file on the above organization reveals that it is sympathetic to the Chinese Communist Government and that members of the Communist Party in San Francisco exercised considerable influence over subject organization. It has likewise been affiliated with such Communist front organizations as the International Workers Order and the International Labor Defense which have been declared subversive by the Attorney General.

Accordingly, the San Francisco Office is instructed to reopen this case and conduct the appropriate investigation bringing its activities up-to-date. A summary report beginning with its formation setting forth the background history, identity of officers, etc., suitable for dissemination, should be prepared.

100-197835 - 14

RECORDED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-24-88 BY [redacted]

b7c

b7c

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MAILED 13
AUG 3 1950
COMM - FBI

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holloman _____

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

April 13, 1950

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

SUBJECT: CHINESE WORKERS MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
(Bufile 100-365000)

Rebulet to Chicago dated 11/9/49 and Chicago letters to the Bureau dated 3/15/50 and 3/29/50.

An original of the leaflet containing the 15 names of Chinese Communists which was forwarded to the Chicago Office for translation, has been maintained by the San Francisco Office. Two free translations of the 15 names were made subsequently at San Francisco and the results thereof are found to be satisfactory. There is no need of further translations of the names or of the leaflet forwarded to Chicago.

It should be noted that translations by [redacted] at Chicago of a booklet published by the captioned association, afford the San Francisco Office with all pertinent information requested in a clear and concise fashion. The Romanized, Mandarin, and Cantonese phonetic translations furnished by [redacted] of individuals' names have proved of immense value in identifying the Chinese members of this association.

The Bureau's attention is called to Bureau files 100-197835 and 100-365000 pertaining to the same subject, namely, the Chinese Workers Mutual Aid Society or Chinese Workers Mutual Aid Association. The Chinese language title of the organization may be translated correctly in either of the above two ways; however, the latter is more commonly used at present.

The above is being furnished to the Bureau and the Chicago Office for information purposes only.

100-15018

cc Chicago 100-21206

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-24-88 BY [redacted]

RECORDED - 38

APR 18 1950

EX-180

RECEIVED
MAY 18 1950
FBI - CHICAGO

MAY 18 1950

FD-72
(1-1-49)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

SAN FRANCISCO

SF

FILE NO. 100-15018

REPORT MADE AT SAN FRANCISCO	DATE WHEN MADE JUL 12 1950	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 4/5, 6/5, 20, 28; 7/7, 10, 11/50.	REPORT MADE BY CONFIDENTIAL
TITLE <u>CHANGED</u> ① CHINESE WORKERS MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION			CHARACTER OF CASE b7c INTERNAL SECURITY (C)
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: <div style="background-color: black; width: 100%; height: 150px; margin-top: 10px;"></div>			
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;">- C -</div>			
DETAILS: The title of this case is being changed to delete the word "Society" and insert the word "Association," to reflect the title in the English language more commonly used by this organization, and the title in evidence upon their correspondence. AGENCY <u>CIA, (State, Ins photo)</u> REQ. REC'D DATE FORW. <u>5-19-50</u> HOW FORW. <u>INS photo, others P/S OIK</u> APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <u>Harry M. Umbell</u> BY <u>[Signature]</u> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE Classified by <u>[Redacted]</u> Declassify on: OADR 8/24/88			
COPIES OF THIS REPORT ⑤ Bureau (100-365000) 1 OSI (Confidential) Fairfield Suisun Air Base 1 DIO (Confidential) 12th AD 1 G-2, Sixth Army (IEO #1) (Confidential) 3 San Francisco		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 100-147835-16 SEP-29 RECORDED - 28 INDEXED - 28 1950 b7c	

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